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Owners of Ford Cars are
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom

**Bovril develops
big reserves of
strength**

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO
THE BACKBONE

No. 17,840

號四日八十七萬一第

日五初月六年卯乙

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 16TH, 1915.

五拜禮

號六十月七年四國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO DEPART.
July 17th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. **SARDINIA**.
July 17th.—Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at noon, per s.s. **VALLERIE**.
July 17th.—Europe via Siberia, at 5 p.m., per s.s. **CHENAS**.
July 19th.—Philippine Islands, Formosa and Keelung, Japan via Moji, Yokohama, B.C., Tacoma and United Kingdom via Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s. **PANAMA MARU**.
July 20th.—Europe via Siberia, at noon, per s.s. **MONGOLIA**.
July 20th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco, and United Kingdom via Canada, at noon, per s.s. **MONGOLIA**.
July 20th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. **ANANT**.
July 24th.—Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at noon, per s.s. **ANTARCTIC**.

NOTE.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notices on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [724]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA. (MITSU BISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA
COAL, MITSUBISHI, KOHJIMATSU,
NAKAZUTSU, SANO, SHINNEW
AND KAMITAMADA Collieries.

AGENTS FOR
SAKITO AND OYUBARI Coals.

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SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW,
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Cable Address for above: "IWASAKI."
Codes: A, B, C, 5th Ed., Western Union.

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MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.
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GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN,
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to
K. KATO,
Manager.
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [540]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " 15 "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
3.00 " " 8.10 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.30 p.m. to 8.00 " "	" " 15 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 15 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 15 "
10.00 " " 8.10 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	
SATURDAYS.	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1915. [467]

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A.I., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contradict Condensers, Steam Manganese, Bronze Castings, Parsons Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.
Dock No. 1. Dock No. 2. Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet 350 feet 714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " 53 " 88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 24 " 34 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 710 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 80 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"WADADOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.
Lifting Power ... No. 1. 7,000 tons. No. 2. 12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 400 feet. 560 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 56 " 68 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 22 " 28 "
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimomaki).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 265 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 56 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 7 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.
THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [606]

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL:
Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS, BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
KAIPING COKE:
Competes with the best quality English Cokes for
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
HIGHEST **FIREBRICKS** GRADE
FIRECLAY.
STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. TEL. ADD.: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 1030.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [44]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THIRCE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Saichou (Yingkou) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU" and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
1st Class	2nd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
Train	Train	Train	Train
1. Dairen	1. Dairen	1. Dairen	1. Dairen
2. Changchun	2. Changchun	2. Changchun	2. Changchun
3. Harbin	3. Harbin	3. Harbin	3. Harbin
4. Qiqihar	4. Qiqihar	4. Qiqihar	4. Qiqihar
5. Heilongjiang	5. Heilongjiang	5. Heilongjiang	5. Heilongjiang
6. Jiamusi	6. Jiamusi	6. Jiamusi	6. Jiamusi
7. Qiamusi	7. Qiamusi	7. Qiamusi	7. Qiamusi
8. Qiamusi	8. Qiamusi	8. Qiamusi	8. Qiamusi
9. Qiamusi	9. Qiamusi	9. Qiamusi	9. Qiamusi
10. Qiamusi	10. Qiamusi	10. Qiamusi	10. Qiamusi

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train North Fee.
To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 P.M. for Changchun and that leaving Changchun at 11.30 A.M. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.

RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add. "Yamato"). At Dairen, Fort Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Hsichang (the finest sea-side resort in North China), all under the Company's management.

TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR & EXPRESS TRAINS CO.; Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON; the NORDISC REISEBUREAU; and the NIPPON YUBAN KAISHA, Shanghai; from whom all information, time-tables, pictorial guide-books, etc., can be obtained free, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
Tel. Add.: "MANCHURIA" Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

FUSHUN COAL
THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.
Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Fort Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots, and also at Antung, Chafoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT.
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN. [468]

MAMPEI HOTEL, KARUIZAWA.

3,270 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
THE BEST SUMMER RESORT IN JAPAN.
Dry and Invigorating Air.
Guides for the Ascent of the Volcano Asama.
Strictly First-Class Hotel in Karuizawa.
12 miles from the Railway Station.
Special Terms offered for Prolonged Stay.
Tennis Courts, Billiards, Library.
Cable Add. "MAMPEI" KARUIZAWA.
Phone No. 22, KARUIZAWA.
K. SATO,
Proprietor and Manager. [518]

BLACKLOCK & MACARTHUR, LTD.

CLYDESDALE PAINT AND OIL WORKS, GLASGOW.
MANUFACTURERS OF
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PRICES AND PARTICULARS FROM—
WM. STEWART & CO.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
SOLE REPRESENTATIVES.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [33]

WM. STEWART & CO.
TIMBER MERCHANTS, MEASURERS, AND TIMBER EXPERTS.
5, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
IMPORTERS of Teak, Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and Japanese Oak in Logs and Planks.
Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.
Floorings—Sizes to Order.
Philippine Hardwood Wharf Piles in lengths up to 60 feet.
The attention of Architects, Civil Engineers and Contractors is directed to the splendid range of Philippine Hardwoods suitable for constructional purposes.
Prices and Samples on application.
Telegrams—Remwood. Telephone No. 1463. P.O. Box No. 639.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1914. [51]

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IMPORTERS of Teak, Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and Japanese Oak in Logs and Planks.
Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.
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Prices and Samples on application.
Telegrams—Remwood. Telephone No. 1463. P.O. Box No. 639.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1914. [51]

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.
Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions, Lieber's, Scott's, A1, and Winkler's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT.—Telephone Nos. 376, 506, 681, 2060, 3470.
NO. 1 DOCK. Docking Length 515 ft. NO. 2 DOCK. Docking Length 376 ft. NO. 3 DOCK. Docking Length 481 ft.
Every description of repair work undertaken. A large assortment of material including tall shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful low boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT.—59 buildings, principally of brick and steel, containing private bonded warehouses and sugar consumption tax covered warehouse. Floor area 67,517 square yards, or 14 acres. Every description of warehousing, Custom-house brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.
Mooring Basin, 600 feet by 180 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouse. [112]

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

Should be sent to our Agent:—
MR. T. BUDDIMAN JOHNSTON,
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MAKERS OF
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HONGKONG HOTEL

GRILL ROOM.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager. [16]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone: No. 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
FRANK L. COOK, Manager. [36]

GRAND HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, most Central Location within the vicinity of all the Principal Banks.
Noted for the best Food, Refreshment Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision. A First-Class String Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping people.
For further particulars apply—
MANAGER
Telephone 187.
Telegraphic address: "COMFORT." [20]

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in Every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.
Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.
P. O. PEUSTEL, Manager. [59]

THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL is now OPENED under NEW MANAGEMENT. The place has been renovated throughout and entirely refurnished. Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea, a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round. LARGE and COMFORTABLE DINING ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under experienced supervision. Terms moderate.
For further particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Macau.
Tel. Add. "Phoenix," Macau.
1st February, 1915. [37]

THE VICTORIA HOTEL, CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen, The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided. Every information and special attention given to Tourists. Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. EYLES. [1727]

ENTERTAINMENTS



INSPECTION OF OUR NEW MODELS
SOLICITED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[31-5]

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES

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APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS WORK.

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ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



& CO. TOKYO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
HONGKONG.

JUST RECEIVED:

Stanley Gibbons

POSTAGE STAMP
CATALOGUE.

First and Second Parts complete.

GRACA & CO.

No. 11A, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1915.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLER
SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6.97 and
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIRGUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

KEROSENE.

WHAT OIL do you get? and what do you
pay?
Probably you tell your boy to get just "Oil"
from the Compradore. Why not tell him to
get

"FISH" OR "CROWN"?

It is just as easy, and you will be certain to
get something good. Besides, you will pay
less.

THERE IS NO BETTER OIL THAN

"FISH."

Packed in cases. Price \$3.75 per case.

THE BEST OIL FOR ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD
USE IS

"CROWN."

Packed in naked tins without case. Price for
2 tins, \$3.50.

KUI YICK & Co.,

73, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915.

IF YOU SHAVE WITH
A SAFETY RAZOR

SAVE YOUR OLD
BLADES.

75 Cts. We can re-sharpen their usefulness
per re-sharpen them and make them
Dozen. like new.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

14, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[697]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

Telephone 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

THE "ROLL OF HONOUR."
AT A LITTLE VILLAGE CHURCH.

"Each day now the Rector adds a name or two to the roll of honour as the young fellows go away; and now he has commenced to underline some of the names with red, and adds a red marginal note which says 'killed in action'." Among these, you will be sorry to hear, are Tom, also Dud, the Rector's son, the postman whom you used to laugh at sometimes because the poor chap did not seem to be all there; lanky Woody, and Syd, from the farm. You, of course, remember Tom, if only on account of the fearful 'battles' you two so often had together."

These are a few phrases from a letter just received from Home; from the little village where the "roll of honour" is being unromantically added to day by day; where little tragedies, stolidly, I might almost say "rurally," borne, are occurring—and each day the white-haired Rector passes into the cool and refreshing atmosphere of his little church, underlines a name with red, and writes "killed in action." He is a brave quiet man, that Rector who so often lectured me and who, though many miles are now between us, must think sometimes of a rebellious boy who listened to his lectures with a cheekily poised chin. Against the names of some equally restless boys who abhorred his lectures and created hideous nicknames for "old Pa," the old Rector has had to write "killed in action"; he did so against the name of his own son "Dud," and how that kindly hand must have trembled in the rush of emotions of pride and deep sorrow.

Very few will realise the deep tragedy underlying the quoted phrases of my letter; it is quite an out-of-the-way village in the middle of ploughed acres, green fields, and brown and green woods, and a winding stream passes lazily through, stopping at intervals to prepare for a mad rush down rocky little precipices. Yet it is at places like these that the tragedies of the war are realised in all their harrowing intensity. They are all members of a big family in my Home village; every one's name is abbreviated, and sounds homely and endearing; Tom, Dud and Syd, on the one side; Sal and Jess on the other;—and when one is taken away and placed in the shadow of the little church the heart of the whole community is touched, for a member of the village family has gone. The heart of that village is now being daily torn and rent as the Rector goes quietly to the old ivy-covered porch, adds a few names in black ink, and underlines a few more in red. Poor little village with your "roll of honour," my heart is torn with memories of you; memories vividly revived by these additions to the list of young heroes.

It is easy for me to draw a word picture of the scene. There will be many rough-sounding names on that roll—names sounding of the land—and some will be written down quite bluntly by the old Rector; just the monosyllabic Tom, Dud, Syd, Jack and Mike. Perhaps I should be glad to see that they were so called. Tom was a widow's only child, just eighteen years of age; Dud was the vicar's youngest of seven whom we worshipped for his dash and skill at Rugby, cricket, and all the manly sports;—the postman was a father of five who seemed to have had all fight and aggressiveness frightened away from him by a petulant little white-faced wife whom he had found withering in the smoke of a big city; "lanky" Woody joined the Guards with Tom, and I can now recall how he captured all the hearts of the red-and-white dairymaids when he first appeared at the annual village "hop" in a blaze of crimson, and, incidentally, left in disgrace for having spoiled innumerable newly-made gowns with his spurs; and Syd was born, bred and worked on his father's farm; a big hulking lovable chap, who, though a simple flogger, was just the fellow who would go away to the war quietly and without show—and they have all been underlined in red.

Little consolation, my first thoughts are, this ungainly looking red and black list written in the Rector's never very legible hand; and a hand which must now shake with bravely suppressed emotion. He knows all these boys, the majority are only that, whom he now writes down for recognition. In some cases he may have thought that enlistment was the only possible cure for general lounging habits when he read his dry sermon on Sunday, or an antidote for a drifting towards a mixture of town and country "nutfulness" and city craving. So they went off, and now only this red and black list remains, in memoriam, in the twilight of the ivy-sprayed porch.

Over the chance is written—the words often puzzled me when as a boy I sat in the family pew—"As in Adam all die, so in Christ shall all be made alive." These same words will each Sunday meet the eyes of Tom's lonely widow mother, and the sad eyes of many other bereaved members of that one-hearted village family will also gaze upon the words—"As in Adam all die." The writing was there long before these boys, my schoolmates and chums, went to France and died. They will be looked upon with a new sight and a new craving, with a new hope and a new despair by many a sad worshipper now, for other names will be added to that Roll, and other names will have to be underlined in red.

The hearts of many Home villages are being torn in this manner day by day; but this is my own little village where I played and fought with many of those whose names have been underlined in red. And it is so very far away.

HODGE.

THE PRESIDENT AND A MONARCHY.

AN AUDIENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

BASELESS RUMOURS EXPLODED.

According to the *Yokohama Specie Bank*, as a recent audience granted by the President, General Feng Kuo-chang, the Chiang Chun of Kiangsu, hinted at the rumours, which originated in Japan and have been repeated by a certain section of the foreign Press in this country, regarding the President's alleged intention to change the republican form of Government. To this the President is reported to have made the following reply:

ORIGIN OF THE RUMOURS.

"The rumours respecting my intention to change the present form of Government have also reached my ears. Some say that it is I who desire to bring about such a change, while others attribute it to the wish of my son, Yuan Koh-ting, but nothing is further from the truth than these rumours. I know there are a number of causes which have given rise to such unfounded rumours."

"Firstly, in the year of Hsin-hai (1911) when I was engaged in setting up the republic, I used to express my doubts as to the advisability of adopting a republican form of Government for this country, for I believe that historical precedents, the intelligence of the people and the indigenous institutions of this country are quite different from those of France and America. This may probably be one of the causes which have been responsible for the world's misunderstanding of my intention."

REVIVAL OF THE NOBILITY.

"Secondly, the proposal for the restoration of the ranks of nobility has also something to do with these rumours. It is generally believed that the revival of nobility is a forerunner of an approaching change in the form of Government, but nothing of the sort is true. Under a republican form of government, equality is the watchword of the country. Now look into the official system of this country. The Mongols, Manchus and Mohammedans are entitled to receive titles of nobility from the Government, while the Hans (Chinese) are prohibited from enjoying such a privilege; that is inequality. Now since the Provisional Constitution provides that the President shall have the power to confer titles of nobility on any person rendering worthy services to the Government, why should I refrain from granting such titles to Chinese officials who deserve such honours? I have long resolved to revive this system, but in view of the misunderstanding of the public, which may possibly be engendered by the adoption of such a measure, I have temporarily postponed its adoption; but sooner or later I must carry it out in accordance with the provisions of the Provisional Constitution and I hope the public will not again misunderstand my idea."

HIS POWERS AS PRESIDENT.

"Considering the scope of the power which I am wielding over the various branches of administration of the Government, even a monarch cannot surpass it. If I were to restore the monarchical form of government and place myself upon the throne, I could scarcely expect to derive more power from my new position than at present. The advantage which is generally supposed to be attached to a monarch is that he can hand down his throne to succeeding generations; but it is not the case with me. My eldest son, Koh-ting, is an invalid; my second son, Koh-wen, is only ambitious to become a well-known scholar, and I doubt whether my third son is a man fit for worldly affairs. As to the rest of my sons, they have not yet reached man's estate. To tell you the truth, I hardly think that any of my sons is competent even for the post of a Non-Commissioned Officer. This being the case, how shall I entrust the weighty responsibility of the country to any of my sons?"

"Look back to the history of this country and you will find that when the throne became hereditary, the descendants of the all-powerful monarchs, after a few generations, often suffered unrepentable loss and distress. Why should I be so cruel as to bring such perils and calamities upon my descendants?"

At this point the President was interrupted by General Feng Kuo-chang, who said that in the South the people do not show any opposition to the rumoured change of the form of government, but they think that it is too early to talk about it. In the future continued his strength through the able administration of the President, he felt sure that both the people and the will of Heaven will desire to see a monarch ruling over this country and by that time the President, though he may strongly dislike to be fettered by a throne, would scarcely be able to escape from occupying it."

THE PRESIDENT'S BONA FIDES.

At this the countenance of the President suddenly assumed a stern aspect and he said to the General in a heightened voice: "According to what you say, you seem still to believe that I am entertaining such an intention. To assure you, when my sons were studying in England, I ordered them to purchase a small estate in that country. In the future should the people compel me to accept the sceptre of a monarch, I would rather leave the country and spend the remaining days of my life abroad."—*Peking Gazette* Translation.

"DRY GOODS."

Ice, with which we temper the heat of these June days, remarks a London contemporary, was almost unknown as a table requisite until a century ago. A Boston merchant named Tudor claimed to have inaugurated the ice trade about 1809, and for a long time most of the world's supply of ice came from America.

Norway, now one of the principal sources of supply, began to export ice in 1822, and the first cargo to England met with disaster. Ice not being on the list of Customs duties, the officials held up the cargo while deliberating how to class it, and only admitted it as "dry goods" after the great bulk of it had melted.

JAPANESE ENTERPRISES IN CHINA.

THE WORKING CAPABILITIES OF JAPANESE.

SUPERIORITY OF CHINESE AND KOREANS.

Mr. Hashimoto Keizaburo, a member of the House of Peers, and formerly Vice-Minister for Finance, contributes an article to the *Zaimo Keizai Shihō* on Japanese enterprises in China and Korea. That China is destined to become an important market for Japanese goods in the future is generally conceded, says the writer, and a most interesting question for the Japanese to study is whether it is profitable to start factories in China and carry on their manufacturing industry with Chinese labour. Recently Mr. Hashimoto travelled in China, Manchuria and Korea, and inspected various industrial enterprises under Japanese management, such as the cotton spinning mill at Shanghai (with 100,000 spindles), the factory of the East Asia Tobacco Company at Yinkow, the engineering works of the South Manchuria Railway Company at Shaho, the Fushun colliery, etc. In all these works a great number of Chinese—men, women and children—are employed, and Mr. Hashimoto paid special attention to making a careful comparison of the working capabilities between Japanese and Chinese. There are good as well as bad points on both sides, but when accounts are adjusted the balance seems to be in favour of the Chinese as far as their working capabilities are concerned. Japanese workmen get tired of dull and monotonous work, but the Chinese work on the same uninteresting job all the year round patiently and without showing any sign of weariness. Another thing is that the Chinese have more power of endurance than the Japanese against the cold as well as the warm weather. It is opined by some that owing to the backward condition of medical and hygienic science in China, the process of natural selection is actively at work among the Chinese, and those who are weak and unfit are swept out of existence early in life, while those who survive the test naturally possess strong powers of resistance. Whether this theory is correct or not, we are assured that there is no doubt as to the superior working capabilities shown by the Chinese employed in the Japanese concerns in China. The advantages of Chinese labour become still more apparent when its cheapness in comparison with Japanese labour is taken into consideration.

If the views on the comparative efficiency of Japanese and Chinese labour as set forth above are correctly represented, continues Mr. Hashimoto, a rather difficult problem arises regarding the disposal of Japan's surplus population. As it is well known, the population of this country is increasing by something like half a million annually, and it is becoming more and more necessary for Japan to find an outlet for her growing population. As the United States and Australasia are closed against Japanese emigrants, China, Manchuria, and South America are the only spheres where they may emigrate. Apart from South America, however, it is doubtful whether Japan will succeed in any of these countries, as the Chinese will preclude any possibility of Japanese success in competition with them. The Japanese employers of Chinese labour whom Mr. Hashimoto interviewed are unanimous in their opinion that in China it is more profitable to employ Chinese labour, and it will be found a difficult matter for Japanese to successfully compete with Chinese either in industrial or in agricultural labour.

Count Okuma refers to the millions of acres of fertile land in Manchuria, which if properly cultivated by Japanese, will yield 20 to 30 million koku of rice. This, if realised, will effectively solve the food question in Japan, and such, in short, is the sanguine expectation entertained by Count Okuma for Japanese possibilities in Manchuria, but whether Japanese will be able to succeed in competition with Chinese in the agricultural prospects there, Mr. Hashimoto to a similar conclusion in regard to Japanese prospects there. In the factory of the East Asia Tobacco Company there are employed over 3,000 Koreans, who seem to be endowed with the same excellent qualities as workmen as the Chinese. Moreover, the Koreans are very clever and capable of head work if it is not of a very complicated nature. In these circumstances, the emigration of Japanese workmen into Korea on any great scale is unlikely.

The question now naturally arises that if desirable places are shut to Japanese emigration, and other places offer no inducement to emigrants, what is to become of Japan's surplus population? The remedy must be found in the development of manufacturing industries at home, as has been done in Germany. Should industrial development on a large scale take place in Japan, it will give employment to a great many people, and much of her ever-increasing population will be absorbed in new and expanding industrial enterprises. *Japan Chronicle*.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE AT SEA.

A Shanghai telegram to the *Asahi* reports that Mr. Okamatsu Kakujiro, sub-manager of the London branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, who was returning to Japan by the N.Y.K. steamer *Midan-maru*, jumped overboard the day following the steamer's departure from Hongkong and was drowned.

The deceased left a letter addressed to his brother, Dr. Masao, a member of the Diet, but no reason for the suicide is yet known. Mr. Okamatsu assumed his duties in the London office in August last year, but during his stay in London had been in indifferent health. Finally he decided to return to Japan, and had got as far as Hongkong when he committed suicide. The deceased leaves a widow and five children. *Japan Chronicle*.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD.

At the last meeting in Vienna of the directors of the Austrian Lloyd it was announced that the excess of receipts over expenditure in 1914 amounted to £14,350, or a falling off of over £280,000 as compared with the receipts of 1913.

In a German Red Cross mission which was passing through Sofia on its way to Constantinople were found a number of German officers concealed in the cars, which were double-sided. A quantity of dynamite was also discovered. The mission has been detained by the authorities at Sofia.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

HOUSES in LYBEMOON VILLAS and TORRES BUILDINGS, ready for occupation from the 1st August next.

Apply to—**SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUROTOR.**
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [501]

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—**ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.**
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [729]

TO LET.

OFFICE in Hotel Mansions.
Apply to—**HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings.**
Hongkong, 30th June, 1915. [717]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.
Apply to—**CLARK & Co., Opticians.**
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDDELL STREET, for Office or Drilling.
Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th August next. English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appliances throughout, including Water Carriage System.
"PENYHLEW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House, with Tennis Court.
2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Courts.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.**
Hongkong, 4th June, 1915. [580]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply to—**A. B. AVASIA, Care of E. PARANET, No. 1, Duddell Street.**
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
68, THE PEAK "THE REEFBEAT."
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
GODOWNS, New Ferry, Kowloon Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanhsai Road.
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. GEORGE'S BUILDING Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour immediate possession.
Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the **FIRST FLOOR**, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 9, Lee House Street.
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [186]

WANTED.

IN September, a FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED HOUSE, on the PEAK, for a year or longer.
Apply to—**F. C. JENKIN, Princes Buildings.**
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [720]

TO LET.

No. 4, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road Kowloon.
No. 2, "THE ALBANY," ROOMS, in Duddell Street.
"ROSEBATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
No. 27, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order.
ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street, Wanhsai.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
ONE LARGE SHOP in Queen's Road Central (opposite Hongkong Hotel).
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor, Queen's Road Central.
"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.
"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (5 Rooms).
"BOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PRINCE OF WALES ROAD, Kowloon.
No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS Unfurnished).
Apply to—**LINESTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.**
Hongkong, 2nd July 1915. [4]

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—
His Excellency the GOVERNOR, Sir FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.
His Excellency Major-General F. H. KELLY, C.B. (General Officer Commanding Troops).
Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).
Hon. Mr. S. B. C. ROSS (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).
Hon. Mr. W. YUK, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.
Hon. Mr. E. A. HENRY, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. F. SHILLAN.
Hon. Mr. D. LANDALL.
Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAI.
Mr. A. G. M. FLEISHER (Clerk of Councils).

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

PAPERS.
The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 11, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency, laid on the table the report on the Blue Book for 1914.

CHINESE EXTRADITION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889." In doing so he said—Sir, the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889, which deals with the extradition to China of fugitive criminals, applies only to subjects of China, and on that account it is necessary for the Crown in each case to prove that the criminal, for whose surrender a requisition is applied for, is a subject of that country. In some cases it is quite easy to prove that, but in other cases it is extremely difficult. Especially among the criminal classes does the difficulty of tracing a man's antecedents and nationality occur. The man's antecedents are matters which are more within his knowledge than, at all events, the knowledge of the Government of the foreign State—by foreign State I mean the State to which the person belongs—so that though it may be very difficult for the Crown here to prove the nationality of the person whose rendition is applied for, in most cases it ought to be fairly easy for the criminal himself to prove to what State he belongs. This Bill, therefore, provides that in all proceedings contemplated by the principal Ordinance every fugitive criminal for whose surrender a requisition is made shall be deemed to be a subject of China unless he shall prove the contrary affirmatively. I beg to move the second reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and on Council resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

FLOODING ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the law relating to the punishment of flooding." In doing so he said—The object of the Bill, Sir, is to declare that no persons shall be liable to be flogged more than once for the same offence. After this Bill passes through it will not be possible to award any sentence of flogging which will provide that the flogging awarded shall be split up into two parts. That is the practice which has obtained in various parts of the British Empire at times; to sentence a man to a portion of his flogging at the commencement of the term of imprisonment, the remainder to be inflicted just before his discharge. The law in England has been recently declared in the same way as this Bill now proposes to declare it here, and it is necessary to assimilate the law in Hongkong on this subject with the law of the United Kingdom.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and on Council resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

FAREWELL TO MAJOR-GENERAL KELLY.

His Excellency—Gentlemen, you are all aware that His Excellency the General Officer Commanding is leaving us before this Council can meet again, and I know I am voicing the sentiments of all the members of this Council, and I feel sure, of the whole community, when I say that we deeply regret His Excellency's departure. (Hear, hear.) Major-General Kelly has been with us during a crisis in the history of the Colony—a crisis not yet overpast. The most critical part of the crisis may have gone by, but still, we cannot forget the many anxious months which Major-General Kelly spent with us. During those months, I am glad to say, the co-operation between the Military, the Naval, and the Civil authorities has been most close and most cordial, and the whole community has joined loyally in that co-operation. The result has been that the community as a whole has preserved during the months since the outbreak of war a dignified and calm composure. I, personally, owe to the General Officer Commanding much assistance, and a great deal of advice, not only since the war began but long before hostilities were dreamed of. To that assistance the Colony owes, among other things, the numbers and efficiency of the Colonial armed forces—a factor which has contributed not little to that sense of security to which I have just alluded, and which, I have reason to believe, has enabled the General Officer Commanding to respond most generously to the demands made upon the Garrison under his command for transfer to participation in active hostilities in different parts of the world. We wish General Kelly on his departure every success in that wider field of action to which we feel he is now being called. We shall remember the time he was with us, and we pray that Providence will watch and guard over him. (Hear, hear.)

HON. MR. HENRY—May I venture, Sir, to rise before this honourable Council and express my high appreciation, which I am sure we all feel, of the generous manner in which you have acknowledged the services of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding during his term of office, and particularly during the last eleven months. I have the honour in this Council to represent the Chamber of Commerce, and therefore it is my business to know what the feeling of the civil and mercantile community is here. They have already expressed their opinions and feelings to His Excellency in a very brief letter, and I trust His Excellency will realise that a great deal more was intended than what was stated. I think it is only right that one of the unofficial members here should endorse the remarks of your Excellency, and to show His Excellency General Kelly how thoroughly we appreciate the very valuable services he has rendered to this Colony, and setting aside the difficulties through which the Colony has passed during the critical months of war, I trust he will leave a lasting mark upon the Colony in the way of an improved and efficient form of Volunteer service. I trust, Sir, you will excuse my presumption in following up the remarks you have just made.

The GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING—Your Excellency and hon. members of the Legislative Council—I do not know how to thank you sufficiently for the way in which you have mentioned me, Sir. I am afraid I do not deserve anything like all you have said. I have had two very happy years here and I have also had some difficulties, but I have got over them all right, and I shall always look back with the greatest happiness to my time in Hongkong. I shall also always take the greatest interest in the Colony. (Applause.)

His Excellency—Council stands adjourned sine die.

GERMAN SPY AND FRAUDULENT AMERICAN PASSPORTS.

The London correspondent of the *New York Sun* states:—Robert Rosenthal, a German spy, recently arrested in England, has confessed that he was sent by Captain Prieger, head of the German spy system, who had a perfect equipment for the manufacture of fraudulent American passports. Prieger suggested to Rosenthal, who was a raid to travel on an emergency passport issued from Berlin at the beginning of the war, that he could give him another passport. Prieger showed him an American passport in proper form, and on proper parchment. He also forged dies whereby the United States seal could be reproduced. Rosenthal has attempted to commit suicide since his arrest. The *Sun* says his confession regarding Prieger is corroborated by incontrovertible evidence secured in New York. It transpires that Ignatius Tribich, alias Lincoln, a Hungarian Jewish shipowner who recently fled to America after being engaged in espionage operations in England, went through the bankruptcy court here in 1911, his liabilities amounting to £17,118. He was well known to Mr. B. S. Rowntree, who engaged him to make investigations into the social conditions existing on the Continent. The *Daily Mail*'s inquiries have resulted in the discovery that he was found guilty of stealing from the Jewish Mission in the East End, and of forging a bill which a money-lender cashed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN APPEAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, July 16th, 1915.
DEAR SIR.—The Tung Wa Hospital respectfully appeals to the public of Hongkong for subscriptions towards the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund. Any donations, however small, will be gratefully received by the undersigned at the Hospital or at the Comptroller Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.—Yours Sincerely,

LO CHEUNG-SHIU,
Chairman of Directors,
Tung Wa Hospital.

HONGKONG AND THE WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, July 16th, 1915.
SIR.—The memorandum which has been submitted to the Sanitary Board by the Medical Officer of Health is both interesting and instructive, and it will be read with feelings of gratitude by the community at large.

It will, I think, be admitted that, even apart from the cost (which would be enormous), the habits and modes of living of the Chinese population and the construction of their houses are wholly unsuitable, rendering the introduction of water closets among them entirely out of the question.

We can pass, then, to deal with the European population. It seems a great hardship not to allow them to introduce water closets if they wish to. More especially does this apply to houses on the upper levels, where the present system is so unsatisfactory, owing to the distances over which the night-soil coolies have to carry their buckets, more often, perhaps, empty than full by the time they reach their destination!

The Medical Officer of Health goes right to the heart of the trouble in putting emphasis on the danger accruing from the servants' quarters, and this "real danger" can be minimized by introducing water closets or trough closets in these also. The Peak drainage can be carried down to the South of the Colony without any great difficulty or excessive cost, and the water-supply should be adequate in the near future.

Let this be seriously considered and leave the native population under the present system. The bulk of them are drawn from the mainland, a changing population, born and bred to their own customs, which it is, perhaps, impossible to eradicate. To introduce water closets amongst such a mass appears to me an appalling suggestion.—I remain, Yours faithfully,
W. L. LEASK.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

EXTRACTS FROM "LONDON GAZETTE."
The following extracts from the *London Gazette*, dated 21st May, 1915, are published for information:—

REGULAR FORCES.
Infantry.—The undermentioned to be temporary 2nd Lieutenants, dated 20th May, 1915:—John Bentley.

MEMORANDA.
Captain (Local Major) Cecil E. Lawder, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, to be temporary Captain, dated 4th August, 1914.

WEEKLY REPORTS.
The weekly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to-day, 16th inst.

RESIGNATIONS.
Sapper J. S. McGavin is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 10.7.15.

Sapper E. A. Gibbs is permitted to resign, on medical grounds, dated 15.7.15.

Gr. J. P. Rowell is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 15.7.15.

The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—
Gunner W. R. Farmer from 15.7.15 to 15.8.15.

Private A. J. McIntosh from 10.7.15 to 15.8.15.

Private W. Kay from 23.7.15 to 10.8.15.

PARADES.
Parades for Friday, 16th instant:—5.30 p.m. Signalling Section—Skirmishing. Fall in at Headquarters. Remains in order.

DETAIL.
Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.
On duty until morning of 17th instant.

Civil Service Company.
Officer on duty, Capt. Churchill.

Detention Camp, Kowloon.
On duty to-night—No. 1 Sec. Art. Batty, and the following members of Right Sec. M. G. Co. Lt. P. Alves Anderson, D'Arceville, Ellis, J. L. Goldenberg and C. A. Goldenberg.

Officer on duty, Capt. Wolfe.
Orderly Officer, until 17th inst., Lieut. Ross.

Orderly Sergeant until 17th instant, Sergt. Longmire.

G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

The *Tripoli Press Bureau* published in nearly all the German newspapers recently a map of Great Britain and Ireland surrounded by numbers indicating the places at which ships had been sunk by German submarines. It is a most impressive picture. The indications of British disasters are thick from Edinburgh to Plymouth, block the Channel, and are scattered with special liberality round Plymouth and the coast of Cornwall.

ENEMY FIRMS IN HONGKONG.

HISTORY OF LOCAL POLICY.

We make the following extracts from the report on the Blue Book for 1914, laid on the table of the Legislative Council yesterday:—

The history of the local policy, with regard to enemy firms may be divided into two stages, one up to the 27th October, 1914, and the other from that date up to the present time.

In the earlier stage the foundation of the policy adopted was the desire to prevent the sending of supplies or money to enemy territory and generally to prevent trading with the enemy. In pursuance of this policy two measures were adopted which may be roughly stated as follows:—

(a) Local firms which were branches of firms in enemy territory were given permission to carry out existing contracts as far as possible, subject to restrictions designed to prevent the remitting of money to enemy territory.

(b) Local enemy subjects were given permission to engage in fresh trade on their own account, subject to similar restrictions designed for the same object.

The view which was taken of the legal position of local import and export firms which were branches of firms in enemy territory was that trading with them or by them involved trading with persons in enemy territory and so was illegal unless licensed. The policy above outlined received the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and was given legal sanction in the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance.

Towards the end of October, 1914, it was decided with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that all enemy subjects in Hongkong should be either expelled or interned. Although this policy was not directed against trading by enemy subjects but was based on other grounds, it necessarily involved the stoppage of the trade of enemy subjects in the Colony and gave rise to the measures taken to wind up their local affairs. These measures and their objects appear from the two winding up Ordinances.

HONGKONG AND THE WAR.

The Colonial Secretary in his Report on the Blue Book for 1914 writes:—

The outbreak of war with Germany and Austria and later with Turkey produced a novel and trying situation in which the entire community showed a most commendable spirit. Offers of assistance from all classes and races were tendered and conspicuous in their proffer to help were the members of the Chinese community. Practically the whole of the British male population, including very many of Indian, Portuguese and Chinese races, not already enrolled gave their services to the Volunteers, the Volunteer Reserves and the Special Police Reserve. Their services were most valuable and their public spirit rendered possible a considerable reduction in the regular Garrison for duty elsewhere.

The following Companies and organisations lent valuable assistance to the Government:—

The Tramway Companies and the Star Ferry Company who conveyed soldiers and volunteers free of charge.

The Committee of the Matilda Hospital who received free of charge certain German ladies until other arrangements could be made for their disposal.

The Joint Telegraph Companies in all matters connected with the Censorship of Telegrams.

The Hongkong Volunteer Cadets and the St. Joseph's College Boy Scouts rendered useful service as messengers.

Before the end of the year £17,000 was remitted to the National Relief Fund inaugurated by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. This fund was liberally contributed by all classes of the community including Indians, Portuguese and Chinese. Various other funds for relief of Belgian refugees and for supply of tobacco and clothing to the troops were also instituted and liberally supported by the community.

The cost of the passages of a number of recruits for the Armies in England not only from the Colony but from places in the Far East were defrayed by the Colonial Government. Up to the end of the year seven local residents went to take up commissions as officers and thirty-seven for enlistments. From outside the Colony two were selected for commissions as Lieutenants. The Regular and ten for enlistment. The Regular and ten for enlistment. The Regular and ten for enlistment.

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INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR GOLF.

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL" CLUBS.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES

PRICE \$5.50 EACH

IRONS

PRICE \$4.75 EACH

R. FORGAN'S CELEBRATED CLUBS.

MADE AT ST. ANDREW'S.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES

PRICE \$4.00 EACH

IRONS

PRICE \$4.00 EACH

TAYLOR'S AUTOGRAPH CLUBS.

ALL MODELS.

PRICE \$3.50 EACH

LADIES' AND LEFT-HANDED CLUBS.

STOCKED IN ALL MODELS.

GOLF BALLS. CADDY BAGS. CLOCK GOLF

GOLF PAINT. TEES. CAPTIVE GOLF ETC.

JUST ARRIVED: NEW CONSIGNMENT OF SPALDING'S G. M. TENNIS RACKETS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

THE TAIKOO DOCK YARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—787' by 88' by 84' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Sheds ranging to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—
JOHN I. THORNTON & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS—7 1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.
Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 212

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED,

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!!!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING-UP) ORDINANCE, 1914.

AND
IN THE MATTER OF BEHN MEYER & COMPANY, LIMITED, AN ENEMY COMPANY WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE SAID ORDINANCE.

NOTICE OF SALE
OF
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LANDS AND HOUSES.

SITUATE AT
Collyer Quay, De Souza Street, Prince Street, Robinson Quay, Kamiah Merican Road, Mohamed Sultan Road and Grange Road, Singapore.

TO BE SOLD

BY

PRIVATE TENDER.
The 31st August, 1915, has been fixed as the last day for the acceptance of tenders.
Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale and form of Tender can be obtained on and after the 28th June, from the Liquidator at No. 4, Collyer Quay, Singapore, or from the Underwriter.

SISSON & DELAY,

160, CHANCER ALLEY, Singapore,
Solicitors for the Liquidator.

Singapore, 16th July, 1915. [768]

TO LET.

FROM this date or until further Notice during my Temporary Absence from the Colony, Mr. C. M. G. BURNIE will Act as Secretary of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [767]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM this date or until further Notice during my Temporary Absence from the Colony, Mr. C. M. G. BURNIE will Act as Secretary of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1915. [742]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date or until further Notice during my Temporary Absence from the Colony, Mr. C. M. G. BURNIE will Act as Secretary of the Society.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1915. [743]

WANTED.

A SHIFT ENGINEER (Marine Engineer Preferred) is required at the Electric Company's Generating Station. No objection to married man.

First application, in writing, accompanied by details of experience and rating, to Station Superintendent, Generating Station, Wanchi I, Hongkong, 13th July, 1915. [749]

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ROAN Pony Ideal Dablia, winner and placed twice last meeting, sound, very good pace, should win a race.

Apply to
Mr. COM WINDHAM-QUIN,
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [739]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Re MARIA RUFINA CONCEICAO LUBJO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 53 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, and an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 10th day of July, 1915.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send particulars of their Claims in to the Underigned on or before that date.

Dated the 12th day of July, 1915.
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON,
Solicitors for the Executor. [702]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, situate on the Grand Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chamber Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of July, 1915, at Noon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

"That the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong Jockey Club be altered in the manner following—

"That the following Clause be inserted after Clause 33, viz.—

"33.—Any Member who is adjudicated as 'Bankrupt, or who compounds with his creditors under the provisions of any Act relating to Bankruptcy, or whose name is officially published as an outlaw, or who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists, or who shall be imprisoned for a criminal offence or shall be dismissed from the Public Service with disgrace, shall, ipso facto, cease to be a Member of the Club, and shall forfeit all right to the use of, or claim upon, any property in the Club; but it shall be lawful for the Secretary, on the written application of such Member, after enquiry, to restore his name to the books of the Club and the Member so re-admitted shall not be called upon to pay any Entrance Fee."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [746]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of £23.0 per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1915, at rate of 1/5, 5/16 per dollar.

The Dividend will be Payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th August, 1915, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 2nd August, to SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1915. [759]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and Half Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1915, will be Payable on THURSDAY, the 29th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 20th July, to THURSDAY, the 29th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1915. [767]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Two Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1915, will be Payable on THURSDAY, the 29th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 20th July, to THURSDAY, the 29th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the

West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1915. [768]

NOTICE.

WE beg to say that our late father, Mr. YEUNG KAI, alias YEUNG KAI SING, alias YEUNG KAI SING, a native of Ping Yuen district, Kwong Tung, who was poor when young, and who proceeded to Ipoh, Perak, and Seremban, in the Straits Settlements, to work mine for many years, succeeded in obtaining a large sum of money, which was sent back to his native country and invested in real estate, i.e. over Sixty Houses for Shops in Swatow and Mai Yuen district, and over Twenty Houses, Shops and Schools, together with over Three Thousand Acres of Agricultural Land.

These properties were all registered in the Magistrate's Office of China Kai Mui-yuen and Ping-yuen, title deeds being held for them and tax regularly paid in respect of them.

Unfortunately, our late father died on the 23rd day of the Eleventh Moon last year in his native country, Ping-yuen district. There are seventeen sons of the deceased and each of us is entitled to a share of the said property. The first son, named Yeung Hon, died sometime previously and left two sons named Hin Wan and In Yau Wan; the second son was named In Yeung Leung alias In Koi Fung; the third In Yeung Koi, alias In Fuk Ngam; the fourth In Yeung Ngo, alias In Yam Sam; the fifth In Yeung Kai, alias Shing Chai; the sixth In Yeung Wah; the seventh In Yeung Fook, alias In Kai Mi; the eighth In Yeung Chow, alias In Chin Ping; the ninth In Yeung Su, alias Lou Chai; the tenth In Yeung Hing, alias In U Min; the eleventh In Yeung Ching, alias In Su Ting; the twelfth In Yeung Tsai; the thirteenth In Yeung Yung; the fourteenth In Yeung Kwai; the fifteenth In Yeung Wong; the sixteenth In Yeung Cheung; the seventeenth In Yeung Ming; and there are also six or seven grandsons.

As we have so many near relations, it is feared that among them there may be one or two who might secretly contract debts. All we brothers, therefore, had a meeting and decided that no one be allowed secretly to sell or mortgage the said property. We therefore beg to announce publicly, as we fear that our distant relatives or friends are ignorant of the fact, that the said property cannot be mortgaged or conveyed or secretly sold or otherwise disposed of, and if any of our brothers should have secured any loan on such security the creditors should demand the repayment of it from the one who is responsible for it, otherwise we will not be held responsible for any debt contracted.

Signed—In Yeung Ngo, In Yeung Leung, In Yeung Kai, In Yeung Koi, In Yeung Chow, In Yeung Su, In Yeung Fook, In Yeung Hing, In Yeung Tsai, In Yeung Yung, In Yeung Kwai, In Yeung Cheung, In Yeung Ming.

4th June, 4th Republican Year.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [690]

G. R.

NOTICE.

WHEN the Government dredger "ST. ENOCH" is working in the Harbour she will fly by day a Red Bunting at the fore and by night carry 2 Red Lights One at each masthead.

All Craft are warned to pass Outside 150 yards from bow or stern and steamers are to ease their engines to slow when passing within 250 yards of this dredger when working.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1915. [756]

AUCTIONS

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On MONDAY, the 19th day of July, 1915, at three o'clock P.M., at their Auction Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central,
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

Situate at Shaukiwan in the Colony of Hongkong and known as SHAUKIWAN LOTS Nos. 58, 129, 376 and 391 in Four Lots.

LOT 1—Comprises 2 well-built Dwelling-Houses known as 13 and 15, Shaukiwan Main Road and a single-roomed Chinese Dwelling-House.

LOT 2—Comprises all those well-built Dwelling-Houses known as Nos. 15, 17 and 19, Main Street and Nos. 18, 20, 22, 23 and 24, Praya Shaukiwan West.

LOT 3—Comprises a Piece or Parcel of Ground and Foreshore containing an Area of 2,970 square feet, a well appointed site for Buildings or Ship Building Yard.

LOT 4—Comprises a Piece or Parcel of Ground and Foreshore containing an Area of 2,700 square feet now used as a Ship Building Yard and Ship.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from
MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON,
Solicitors,
1, Des Vaux Road Central, and also from
MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 13th July, 1915. [753]

IMPORTANT AUCTION OF

LAND IN SWATOW.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
(Established 1874).

HAVING been favoured with instructions from THE TRUSTEES of the estate of FRANK HARRY HYDE (in Bankruptcy), will sell by Public Auction within their Sale Rooms,

On TUESDAY, the 10th August, 1915, at 4 P.M. precisely,
THAT VALUABLE AND VERY DESIRABLE PARCEL OF LAND,

situate in the Foreign Settlement of Swatow and known as the site of the Swatow Hotel (which Hotel was recently destroyed by fire).

PARTICULARS.—The Land is held under one Foreign and two Chinese title deeds.

The Area of the Land is 3,120 SUPERFICIAL FEET.

THE NORTH boundary measures 62 FEET and is bounded by property of the Estate of Dirols & Co.

THE SOUTH boundary measures 62 FEET and is bounded by a 15 Foot Road.

THE EAST boundary measures 60 FEET and is bounded by the Maritime Customs property.

THE WEST boundary measures 60 FEET and is bounded by a 15 Foot Road.

The property is in the heart of the Foreign Settlement and comprises one of the best business sites in the port.

CONDITIONS OF SALE may be obtained on application to the Office of this paper or direct from THE AUCTIONEERS.

SEALED BIDS.
The Auction will, as advertised, be held in Shanghai, and in order to give purchasers non-resident in Shanghai an opportunity to bid Sealed Bids in SHANGHAI TAIPEI will be accepted, which Offers will be opened in the room at the time of the sale and in the presence of the Trustee.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.,
45, Klange Road,
Shanghai,
Auctioneers.
Shanghai, 6th July, 1915. [763]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[15]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S
DRY
GINGER-ALE.

FRAGRANT.
AROMATIC.
DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

PINTS \$1.00 PER DOZ.

SPLITS 60 CTS. "

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have on many previous occasions nobly answered the call of distress from the West River region, and in this they have always been most generously supported by the European community. The Tung Wah Hospital Committee and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce—two of the most important Chinese organisations in the Colony—were prompt to take action, as usual, when the extent of the damage caused by the floods up the river became known. The relief of this distress was in itself a task sufficiently appalling, but with the great city of Canton now overwhelmed by floods, and some two thousand houses destroyed by fire, the magnitude of their task is immeasurably increased. It is only too apparent that thousands of sufferers far up the river, who had Canton remained, as in former years, unaffected by the flood, might have confidently relied on early relief from the pangs of hunger at least, must be left very largely to their terrible fate. Flood, fire and famine in the important region of South China will claim a toll from the population this year greater than has ever been known before. Though, owing to circumstances which are perfectly well understood, the Colonial Government is not on the present occasion making an appeal to the community for subscriptions, those of the European community who are desirous of subscribing towards the relief of this widespread distress—and we are sure there are many to whom this applies—can send donations to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, or to the Chairman of the Directors of the Tung Wah Hospital, who makes an appeal in our columns to-day for donations, large or small. Hongkong has on many occasions given substantial proof of its deep sympathy with the people of China when calamities of this character have produced widespread suffering, and though the special demands which the war must unhappily continue to make must have first claim on the benevolence of the British community, we have no doubt whatever that the appeal which Mr. Lo Cheung-shui makes in our columns to-day will evoke a response which will leave no doubt as to the deep and heartfelt sympathy of the Colony with the Chinese people of the mainland in the unprecedented calamity by which they have been so suddenly overwhelmed.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 5 p.m.

A London wire, dated June 30th, mentions that Rubber has reached 2/6 per lb.

Mr. Mee Cheung sends us some interesting photographs of the floods at Canton.

Mr. A. V. Ward, late accountant with William C. Jack & Co., has joined the Sportsmen's Battalion Fusiliers.

The Yangtze river is reported to have broken over its banks in several places and inundated the country behind and around Wuhu.

Reconstruction of the Fukien Road having been completed, the Shanghai Tramway Company's service of railless cars along that road has been re-opened, and with every prospect of success.

News has been received in Shanghai that Mr. W. J. O. Budd, of the Municipal Electricity Department, who obtained a commission as Lieutenant in the South Wales Borderers, has been killed in action at the Dardanelles.

Count O'Kelly, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, who went to the front some months ago, has been appointed an interpreter with the British Forces. The Count is of an old Irish family which emigrated to France last century.

Mr. Lo Man-kam, son of Mr. Lo Cheung-shui, Chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital, has passed his final examination as solicitor with first-class honours, and is now on his way out to Hongkong by the str. *Yasaka Maru*, due on the 6th August.

The commercial wireless station at Cape d'Aguilar was opened for business yesterday. The station is connected with the Post Office by means of the telegraph and telephone. In addition to the ordinary commercial messages, arrangements are being made for exchanging weather reports with steamers at sea.

The *China Times* says:—It is rumoured that in order to uniform the Chinese finances the Central Government intends to amalgamate Shui-wu-chu or the Customs Directorate into the Ministry of Finance, and that as this will concern the foreign Powers, China will shortly negotiate with them, especially Great Britain, about the same.

Mr. Cecil Hollicday, of Shanghai, has taken over the position of Acting Commandant of the Legion of Frontiersmen, C. Division, the substantive appointment being subject to confirmation by headquarters. This position was rendered vacant by the absence of Captain J. W. T. Douglas, now serving with the British Expeditionary Force in Flanders.

News has been received in Yokohama of the death, at Mentone, on the 4th ultimo, of Mr. W. B. Walter, elder brother of the late Mr. Jas. Walter. The late Mr. W. B. Walter was a well-known resident of Yokohama for many years, being the head of the local office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for a considerable period until he retired and left for England about twelve years ago.

Major-General Ventris, who succeeds Major-General Kelly in command of the Troops in China, arrived in the Colony yesterday. Formal farewell was taken in the Legislative Council yesterday of Major-General Kelly, C.B., who has been in command of the Troops for the past two years. The sentiments expressed both by H.E. the Governor and by the Hon. Mr. Hewett are shared, we are sure, by the entire Colony. Major-General and Mrs. Kelly and Miss Kelly embark from Murray Pier at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday.

It is stated that the P. and O. steamer *Nubia*, wrecked near Colombo, had on board the following approximate cargo:—For Hongkong 1,530 bales cotton, for Shanghai 1,200 bales cotton, and for China 12,534 bales twist and general. It transpires that there was no pilot aboard the *Nubia* when she grounded. It is stated a pilot was on his way out to meet her, when owing to the rough seas the small boat conveying him broke adrift from the steam-tender and compelled his return to harbour. The *Nubia* was coming in at her own risk.

POLICEMEN FOR THE FRONT.
FAREWELL CONCERT IN POLICE COMPOUND.

The twelve members of the Hongkong Police Force who have volunteered for active service had a splendid public send-off last evening, when a farewell entertainment was given in their honour in the compound of the Central Police Station.

An enthusiastic Committee, with the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police as Hon. President, Inspector Gordon as Chairman, L. S. A. Clark as Hon. Secretary, and L. S. Peplow as Hon. Treasurer, worked very hard to ensure the success of the function, and they were backed by the willing help of practically every European member of the Force.

Among those present were the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. Claud Seyer), the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police, the Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M. Hodgson), the Deputy-Superintendent of Police (Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse), the Assistant-Superintendent (Mr. T. H. King), Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., the Deputy-Superintendent of Police (Reserve), Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, and Inspector (Reserve) C. F. Mason.

The contributors to the programme included the Hon. Colonial Secretary, Inspector Allan (R.N. Yard Police), Messrs. W. P. Cawsey, H. Phelps, J. Oxberry, Labrun, Baptista, and Nicoll. Professor Gonzalez' orchestra also rendered selections of music.

The twelve policemen who are going Home were called on to the platform, and loudly cheered. Inspector Gordon hoped they would prove by their conduct a credit to the Empire and to the Colony, and Sergeant Spillett, who briefly replied on behalf of the contingent, said they were going on serious business and they knew it. They would use their best endeavours to maintain the high reputation of the Hongkong Police Force.

LARGE OPIUM HAULS.
EUROPEAN HOTEL PROPRIETOR IN CUSTODY.

Before Mr. Wood, at the Magistracy yesterday, L. Biret was charged with importing, and also with being in

THE WAR.

AUSTRIAN NOTE TO AMERICA.

EXPORT OF ARMS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

BIG GERMAN MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

NEW ARMY AT THE FRONT.

GAIN CONFIDENCE OF VETERANS.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AUSTRIAN NOTE TO AMERICA.

EXPORT OF WAR MATERIAL TO GREAT BRITAIN.

AMSTERDAM, July 15th.

Austria, on June 29th, presented the American Ambassador with a Note which declares that the enormous trade in war material from the United States to Great Britain and the Allies is not consonant with the definitions of neutrality, and the American Government should undoubtedly entirely prohibit it. The Note also suggests that America should advise Austria's enemies that their supply of foodstuffs and raw materials would be interrupted if legitimate trade in these articles to neutrals is not released.

GERMAN PEACE CAMPAIGN.

CANADA FLOODED WITH CIRCULARS.

LONDON, July 15th.

A telegram from Montreal says that during the past fortnight there has been a huge increase in Canada of the German Postal Peace Campaign from America. The circular issued dwells on the impossibility of ending trench warfare, and the necessity for preventing the ruin of Europe.

"MUNICH BEER" AND "CEMENT."

RUMANIAN OFFICIALS' DISCOVERIES.

LONDON, July 15th.

Reuter is informed that Rumania continues to successfully and energetically prevent arms from Germany and Austria reaching Turkey. Besides stopping double partitioned waggons, officials lately confiscated what was labelled "Munich beer." The Germans specially telegraphed to various stations to place ice-blocks on the trucks to keep the beer in good condition, but the curious officials discovered that the barrels contained ammunition. An examination of large cement blocks disclosed that fact that they were hollow and filled with shell cases.

THE KAISER'S PROPHECY.

LONDON, July 15th.

The Times has been informed from Germany that a deputation of Berlin bankers insisted upon an interview with the Kaiser and informed him that if the war was prolonged for another winter the German Empire would become utterly bankrupt. Hence the Kaiser's prediction that the war will end in October.

BRITISH DYES.

AND A GERMAN THREAT.

LONDON, July 15th.

At a meeting of the shareholders of British Dyes Ltd., Mr. Falconer M.P. presided and said that cash amounting to £1,018,000 was available for the purposes of the Company. The trade had been very forbearing and accommodating, and Swiss manufacturers had also been very reasonable and friendly. The German manufacturers of dyes had now threatened that if Switzerland supplied dyes to Great Britain they would refuse to supply them to any Swiss consumers. Mr. Falconer added that he thought Switzerland was not likely to receive that threat favourably.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

WOUNDED INDIANS.

BRIGHTON A SACRED NAME.

LONDON, July 15th.

Additional details regarding Mr. Chamberlain's visit to the wounded Indians at Brighton says that they are accommodated in a pavilion and greatly appreciate the Oriental character of the buildings. They are also proud at being received in the Royal Palace Gardens which was an especial boon. Mr. Chamberlain was greatly interested in the Sikhs in all the hospitals listening to the reading of their Holy book. He said how pleased he was to have a Sikh member on his own Council, and was glad to be able to furnish them with a Gurmukhi translation of the paper *Akhbar I Jang*, which hitherto has only been issued in Urdu Hindi. The Sikhs greatly appreciated this.

At the conclusion of the second day the Indian officers from all the hospitals assembled and passed by Mr. Chamberlain, who first shook hands with the Victoria Cross hero, Mir Dast. As Mr. Chamberlain addressed the brave Subadar, who was still suffering from gas and lay in a bath chair, the other Indian officers and sepoy cheered loudly.

After Mr. Chamberlain had shaken hands with each officer he moved to another part of the grounds. It was interesting to see every Indian officer go up to Mir Dast, salute him and shake hands, showing that they know, as we all know, what it means to win a cross like this.

Mr. Chamberlain expressed his warm appreciation of the state of perfection of the entire organisation of the hospitals, and says that the devotion, skill and untiring sympathy of the officers of the Indian Medical Corps and their staff is beyond all praise. The Indian Students' Ambulance Corps has also done most excellent work and deserves high praise for care hospitably lavished. The Mayor and people of Brighton will make Brighton a sacred name to the Indian for many generations, while Colonel Gentle, the Chief Constable, assured Mr. Chamberlain that nothing could be better than the behaviour of the Sepoys at Brighton. They behaved as gentlemen.

INDIA CONSOLIDATION BILL.

LONDON, July 15th.

In the House of Lords, on the third reading of the India Consolidation Bill, Lord Macdonnell urged the extreme importance of introducing an amending Bill as soon as possible.

Lord Islington repeated his assurance that the importance of the Bill was fully realised, and directly the Bill became law the opportunity would be given to the India Office, on consultation with the Raj, to deal with all the necessary amendments and to remove the anomalies which were inevitable. As a result the Consolidation Amending Bill would be introduced as early as possible.

SCOTTISH MINERS DIS-AFFECTED.

LONDON, July 15th.

The Scottish Miners' Union yesterday resolved to demand a further increase of wages.

GENERAL BOTHA.

LONDON, July 15th.

Mr. Asquith's resolution of admiration, and gratitude to General Botha was passed with the greatest enthusiasm.

SIR EDWARD GREY.

LONDON, July 15th.

Sir Edward Grey attended a meeting of the Cabinet.

[HAYES TELEGRAM.]

ITALIAN HONOUR FOR FRENCH PRESIDENT.

PARIS, July 13th.

Signor Tittoni has handed over to M. Poincare, President of the French Republic, the Annunziade Collar bestowed upon him by the King of Italy on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the 14th July.

GENERAL GOURAND.

PARIS, July 13th.

General Gourand's health is very satisfactory.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HEAVY BOMBARDMENTS.

PARIS, July 14th.
4.45 p.m.

To-day's *communiqué* states that after bombarding the French and British lines the Germans attacked the trenches near Filken which had been captured by the British. The enemy were easily repulsed.

The Germans also bombarded Arras and Soissons with heavy shells. The enemy's offensive in Argonne has been definitely checked.

PARIS, July 15th.
2.40 a.m.

This evening's *communiqué* states that the enemy in Belgium bombarded Furnes and East Dunkirk. The Germans in north Arras twice vainly attempted to leave their trenches near Souchez. The cannonade in the whole of this sector was continuous, the cathedral quarter of Arras particularly suffering. Three civilians were killed.

We attacked in Argonne, gaining a footing in the German trenches in West Argonne forest. The enemy's gains in Argonne yesterday did not exceed 400 metres in depth.

A squadron of twenty aeroplanes bombed an enemy military railway junction between Douai and Lille, and a gun on an aeroplane accompanying the squadron bombarded a stationary train.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, July 15th.

A German *communiqué* claims that the Crown Prince's attack in Argonne resulted in the capture of two positions with 3,000 Frenchmen and several guns.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANS BIG MOVE.

LONDON, July 15th.

That the Germans are making a big move in the region north of Warsaw appears from a Petrograd *communiqué* which states that the enemy, on the 12th, inst., assumed the offensive on the Narva front and captured our trenches on the right bank of the Pissa on the 13th, on a front of two verstas, but they were dislodged by a counter-attack.

Great enemy forces are advancing between the rivers Orjeltz and Lydnyia where the Russians, in a decline battle, retired on Tuesday night to second line positions.

The Russians, in the fighting south of Lublin on the 4th and 11th, instant took 22,781 prisoners.

Fighting is also proceeding in the direction of Holm.

SIR R. L. BORDEN.

LONDON, July 14th.

At Mr. Asquith's invitation Sir R. L. Borden, the Prime Minister of Canada, attended a meeting of the Cabinet.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 15th.

The death is announced of Major-General Sir Thomas Denbigh.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

NEW OFFICIAL ETIQUETTE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, July 14th.

The new official etiquette comes into operation to-day. It was prepared by the Bureau of Rites and approved by the President. It is a modification of the rules recorded in the ancient classics to suit modern conditions. The general ceremony is the raising of hats and the exchanging of bows.

COMPANY DISSOLVED.

PEKING, July 14th.

The Kalgan Dolomere Automobile Company, which was formed to construct macadamised roads for traffic purposes, has been dissolved by the Ministry of Communications.

AMERICAN GUNS FOR SUBMARINES.

WASHINGTON, July 8th.

It was announced to-day that a three-inch disappearing gun for submarines had been perfected by the United States Navy Department. It was also stated that the first of these guns would be mounted on the *M-1* within the next ten days and would be placed on all submarines built hereafter.

AMERICAN CABLES.

[FROM THE MANILA "CARLENEWS."]

BOMB AT HEADQUARTERS OF NEW YORK POLICE.

NEW YORK, July 8th.

A bomb explosion took place at police headquarters to-day. A great deal of damage was caused, but as far as has been announced there was no loss of life. The perpetrators of the outrage have not yet been discovered.

GONZALEZ MOVES ON MEXICO CITY.

WASHINGTON, July 6th.

According to advices received here yesterday, General Gonzales with a reinforced army is advancing on Mexico City. The Zapala garrison has withdrawn from the city.

HUERTA UNDER ARREST.

EL PASO, TEXAS, July 6th.

General Victoriano Huerta, former provisional President of Mexico, arrested here during the past ten days by federal authorities on a charge of inciting another revolt in Mexico, broke down and went in his cell here to-day.

Huerta declared that his word of honour had been disregarded and that he was being detained in confinement despite the fact that he had promised not to leave the United States before his trial. Huerta also declared most emphatically that he had not violated the laws of neutrality.

GERMAN STOWAWAYS ON AMERICAN TRANSPORT.

HONOLULU, July 6th.

The U.S. Army transport *Thomas*, which arrived here yesterday, reported 17 stowaways on board. Seven of them were Germans. They are all to be deported from Hawaii.

SALE OF DOLLAR LINE STEAMERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8th.

Captain Robert Dollar, founder and president of the steamship line which bears his name, to-day announced that he had disposed of two of the steamers of his company, the *M. S. Dollar* and the *Mackinaw*. Inability to compete with foreign registered ships, Mr. Dollar stated, was the reason for the sale of these two ships.

From the offices of the Dollar Steamship Company it was also announced today that the firm of A. T. Buckell & Sons of Shanghai are negotiating for the purchase of the steamer *Robert Dollar*, presumably intending to register this ship under the Chinese or British flag and to continue it in the trans-Pacific freight service.

The steamers *M. S. Dollar*, *Mackinaw* and *Robert Dollar* are all of approximately 4,500 tons and have been used in carrying freight between the Pacific ports of the United States and the Orient and South America. At the beginning of the European war two of the above-named steamers were placed under American registry by Mr. Dollar.

The withdrawal of the Pacific Mail Company's steamship from the trans-Pacific passenger and freight trade, announced by the company some time ago, will mean that the Great Northern Steamship Company will be the only American concern operating a steamship between Pacific coast ports of America and the Orient.

Mr. Dollar has been one of the most energetic opponents of the Seamen's Bill, and he has appeared for several days before the House and Senate Committees in Washington at the time that hearings were given to the Bill.

Mr. Dollar announced that the enactment of the Bill into law would result in the withdrawal of all ships from the American flag. Mr. Dollar also declared that he would dispose of his ships or to register them under the Chinese or British flags.

It is assumed that Mr. Dollar disappeared of any early action by the next Congress looking to the repeal of this Bill and accordingly offered his ships for sale.

THE WAR LOAN.

GENEROUS RESPONSE FROM SINGAPORE.

APPLICATIONS FROM ALL CLASSES.

The Straits Times of the 9th instant says:

The period of subscription to the National War Loan terminates to-morrow at home, and will to all intents and purposes close in Singapore to-day. It is impossible yet, although it would be interesting, to ascertain the aggregate of subscriptions from this Colony. That subscriptions from this Colony, however, could only be arrived at by the favour of the various banks through whose hands applications have been passed. In the meantime, however, it can be stated that the applications were more numerous and more imposing than was anticipated even by those in a position to estimate.

The biggest applications which we are in a position to verify were several of £20,000 each, and of these the Straits Trading Co. and the Singapore Oil Mills are two. The Straits Steamship Co., Ltd., have put in for £10,000 while one of their directors, Mr. Lee Choon Guan, has applied for a further £2,000 worth on his own. The response from all classes and conditions of the people, indeed, has been remarkable. There is one individual of £20,000, we understand, and at least one of £15,000. The big Chinese institutions and the local insurance companies have applied in proportion to their abilities. For example, the Chinese Commercial Bank asks for £25,000 and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce as a body is applying for a large sum. One local insurance company is in the lists for £25,000 and another, we understand, for £25,000. Among well-known names as Mr. Tan Jiah Kim's firm for £5,000, Mr. J. A. Elias for £3,000 and Mr. E. S. A. Manasseh £1,000. European merchants appear in surprising bulk and a not inconsiderable total could be made of the applications in the name of ladies.

THE CANTON CALAMITY.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION BY FIRE AND WATER.

THOUSANDS BEYOND ASSISTANCE.

The magnitude of the destruction occasioned by the floods in the Kwan Tung Province and by the fire and flood in Canton City is almost past conception. Each new story but serves to emphasise the horrible destructiveness of the raging waters and the great fire.

Mr. Lau Tak Po, son of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, who has just returned from a trip to Canton, underwent many adventures in the stricken city. Interviewed by our representative, he stated that three-fourths of the city was flooded to a depth of from seven to ten feet. All sorts of household utensils and effects were being washed down the river, and the surface of the water presented a truly strange spectacle. Thousands of people are imprisoned in their houses, and in many cases hope of succouring them has been completely abandoned. The Chinese naval men, together with Customs officials, procured a large number of foreign-built boats from the Customs and European firms, and worked untiringly to rescue some of the unfortunate victims. As a result of their efforts, about 20,000 people were saved, and these were taken away into the hillsides and fed with conge. The rescuers met with insuperable difficulties in the narrower streets, however. There was no room to work the oars, and it was absolutely impossible to steer their small craft round the corners, while the heavy wooden shop signboards, overhanging the flooded streets from the verandahs, added greatly to their troubles.

Mr. Lau himself engaged two small sampans, at a price of \$30 for the pair, and conveyed provisions for the rescue parties. He also assisted in the rescue, and saved fifteen women and children. One old woman, carrying a baby in her arms, was floating down the river when she was picked up and hauled on board one of the sampans, and the body of a seven-year-old boy, tied to a plank, was also taken from the water. He was unconscious, but, with attention, revived. The enormous number of people who have perished may be estimated in some manner by the statement of an old woman who was saved by Mr. Lau. "Of a family of nine," she said, "I am the only survivor."

The boarding-houses on the Bund are positively crowded to overflowing with refugees, who are only able to secure standing room, and doubtless are sufficiently philosophical to congratulate themselves on even this boon when so many others are in such desperate straits. "Almost every half-hour," said Mr. Lau, "you can hear houses collapsing. In one case a house came down on a Chinese Merchant Volunteers' rescue boat, which capsized, the whole of the occupants—rescuers and rescued—being drowned before the eyes of others who were in the neighbourhood." The boats of the Merchant Volunteers rendered inestimable service, and rescued a very large number of people. Once the boats penetrated to the districts under fire, and saved about 800 people, but ultimately found that their means of ingress was cut off by the fire.

Some districts, apparently are completely shut out from the rest of the world, and cannot possibly be approached owing to the narrowness of the streets. Thousands of men, women, and children are thus left to starve, or meet their death by drowning. Mr. Lau estimates that more than 2,000 houses have either collapsed or been destroyed by the fire, which, fanned by a strong breeze, which sprang up on the night after it first broke out, created appalling havoc in the Salkwan district. The kerosene shops, being flooded, released their contents, and the oil caught fire with consequences that can well be conceived. Happily, the outbreak has now been extinguished.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, seen by our representative, emphasised that Canton's needs must of necessity be met first in the best way possible under the difficult circumstances. "The outlying districts," he said sorrowfully, "must be left to their fate, for there is no means of communication. The situation is aggravated by the fact that all the rice-shops are flooded, and their contents taken away with the other wreckage by the rushing water. In former years Canton was the centre of distribution, and with the co-operation of the Canton people we succeeded in succouring the distressed along the West River, but now Canton itself is suffering even worse than the villages along the West River, and demands our immediate and almost entire attention."

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak spoke gravely of the after-consequences of the floods, and said that there were serious fears of an epidemic of disease. The Colonial Secretary communicates the following:—It is not intended to make an appeal to the public for subscriptions for the relief of the widespread distress caused by the floods on the West River, but persons desiring to subscribe in aid of such relief should send their donations to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. That officer is in close touch with the Tung Wah Hospital Committee, who are organising a Relief Fund among the Chinese Community.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NEW ARMY.

GIVES CONFIDENCE TO THE VETERANS.

LONDON, July 15th.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters in France says that the arrival of the new formations has been kept a great secret. There had been rumours of the arrival of certain divisions, but none were aware of their actual presence until they chanced to see them on the road or to meet them in the trenches. The sturdiness and discipline of the men favourably impressed the veterans, who had been most keenly interested in the formation and training of the new army. The newcomers were placed in the trenches for short spells, at first in sections and gradually in whole battalions. They stood their baptism of fire according to expectations, while one unit which was exposed to a heavy fire showed splendid courage and tenacity. The gunners highly approve of the new armies' batteries, and the moral effect of the new Divisions is undoubtedly great, inspiring the trenchmen with confidence and proving that the country is fully supporting the firing line.

M. POINCARE AND THE WAR.

"TILL WE HAVE AVENGED OUR DEAD."

PARIS, July 14th.

It was National Fete day to-day.

M. Poincare, in an inspiring speech at the Hotel Invalides, affirmed that France had been the innocent victim of a most savage and premeditated aggressor, but "as we were compelled to draw the sword we have no right to sheathe it till we have avenged our dead. Till a complete victory prevents a recurrence of aggression every Frenchman and every French woman understands that their whole future and their whole honour is at stake." The President emphasised that he had every confidence in the army of the Allies, and concluded by affirming "we certainly shall conquer."

The French Ambassador to London, in a speech, declared that the moment was approaching when we would be materially stronger than the enemy. Patience would lead to victory.

CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 15th.

The French National Fete Day was celebrated in London. Everyone was wearing the tri-colour badge, and the Marseillaise was sung at the same moment as it was sung in the trenches from the sea to the Vosges, as the remains of Rouget de Lisle were conveyed with great pomp to the vaults of the Hotel Invalides.

TERRITORIALS' ALLOWANCES.

LONDON, July 15th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Mr. Ernest Jardine, said that the additional allowances were not applicable to the Territorials in Basra and the Persian Gulf, who were on active service conditions.

POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTIONS.

LONDON, July 15th.

Mr. Walter Long's Elections Postponement Bill, which will be introduced next week, does not merely defer a general election for a year but also deals similarly with the elections of all local bodies.

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Ashui	16th inst.
SHANGHAI	Ville de la Ciotat	17th inst.
AMERICA (by Persia)	Empire	18th inst.
...

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Japan via Nagasaki	Hitchi Maru	Friday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Hankow, Peking, and Haiphong	Daigai Maru	Friday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Holbow, Peking, and Haiphong	Kaifong	Friday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Palau, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar, and Port Moresby (via Batavia)	Tziliwoong	Friday, 16th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiman	Friday, 16th, 1.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yingchow	Friday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand & New Guinea via Thursday Islands	Nikko Maru	Registration ... 2.15 P.M. Letters ... 3.00 P.M.
Amoy	Hongwan	Friday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
Chinwangao	Wimbleton	Saturday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
...

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M. 2.00 P.M.	9.30 A.M.
Chung Chow	4.00 P.M.	—
Shatauk, Shatin and Shingchi	4.00 P.M.	—
Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
...

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Canton	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kowloon	Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Shamshui	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshui	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

IMPORTANT TO OFFICERS AND ENGINEERS.

THE LAUNCH "MOLLIE" HAS BEEN GRANTED A SPECIAL PERMIT TO TAKE PASSENGERS TO STEAMERS FROM BLAKE PIER AT 10 P.M. AND 11.30 P.M. ON CONDITION THAT THE LAUNCH MUST RETURN TO MOORINGS AT 1 A.M.

10 P.M. TRIP COMMENCING FROM BLAKE PIER EASTWARD TO WEST POINT RETURNING TO BLAKE PIER AT 11.20—LEAVING BLAKE PIER AT 11.30 WESTWARD AND TOWARD EAST POINT. OBSERVATION POINT MOORINGS AT 1 A.M.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	July 16th
Telegraphic Transfer	119 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	119 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	119 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	119 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	119 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months sight	119 1/2
...	...

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Documents translated from or into Chinese or Colloquial Chinese.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 16TH JULY, 1915.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	CLOSING QUOTATIONS	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125 all	1/80	181 1/2, sales	5 1/2 p.c.
China Barge Company, Limited	60,000	\$12 all	1/10	110	8 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5 all	1/4	44 1/2, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
China Provision, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10 all	1/8	84 1/2	—
Shai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50 all	—	Tls. 96, buyers	—
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 10 all	—	Tls. 14, sales	—
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75 all	—	Tls. 89	—
Loan Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100 all	—	Tls. 87 1/2	—
Seoyohse Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50 all	—	Tls. 44	—
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	30,000	Tls. 50 all	—	Tls. 17 1/2, buy.	—
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10 all	1/4	84, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2 all	1/8	84, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
DOCKERS AND WHARVES—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50 all	1/8	87 1/2, sales	5 p.c.
Hongkong Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50 all	1/8	87 1/2, sales	4 p.c.
S'hai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	50,000	Tls. 100 all	—	Tls. 51	—
S'hai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100 all	—	Tls. 82, buyers	—
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	40,000	\$10 all	1/8	86 1/2, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10 all	1/8	84 1/2, buyers	—
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	20,000	\$50 all	1/8	84 1/2, buyers	5 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,500	\$25 all	1/8	81 1/2, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10 all	1/8	82 1/2, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/ all	1/8	85, buyers	6 p.c.
INSURANCES—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250 all	1/8	870, buyers	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 all	1/8	3150, sales	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250 all	1/8	835, buyers	7 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15 all	1/8	Tls. 170	—
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250 all	1/8	841 1/2, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	12,000	\$100 all	1/8	840, @ Ex 73	—
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—	—	—	—	—	—
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100 all	1/8	311 1/2, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100 all	1/8	310 1/2	—
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	45,000	\$100 all	1/8	320 1/2	—
Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10 all	1/8	86 1/2, buyers	6 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50 all	1/8	840, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50 all	1/8	Tls. 105	—
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50 all	1/8	87 1/2, buyers	6 p.c.
Manchurian Railway Co., Ltd.	250,000	Gds. 10 all	1/8	Tls. 39	—
Mining—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$21 all	1/8	70 1/2, buyers	—
Barr Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$21 all	1/8	83 1/2	—
Tromps Mines, Limited	160,000	\$21 all	1/8	78 1/2, sales	—
Post Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10 all	1/8	80 1/2, buyers	8 p.c.
REFINERIES—	—	—	—	—	—
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 all	1/8	812 1/2, buyers	—
Lason Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100 all	1/8	844, sales	—
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—	—	—	—	—	—
China and Japan Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25 all	1/8	840, buyers	6 p.c.
China Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50 all	1/8	848, buyers	—
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15 all	1/8	820, sellers	4 p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 (pref.)	25 all	1/8	811 1/2, buyers	—
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4,947,570	\$1 all	1/8	86 1/2, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10 all	1/8	83 1/2, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25 all	1/8	823	—
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5 all	1/8	83 1/2, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
Stores and Dispensaries—	—	—	—	—	—
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	\$7 all	1/8	85 1/2, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Watson & Co., A.B., Limited	90,000	\$10 all	1/8	84 1/2, sellers	9 p.c.
Union Waterfront Co., Limited	50,000	\$10 all	1/8	817 1/2, buyers	6 p.c.

Loans	Amount	Value	Interest	Quotation
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 787,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.
VERNON & SMYTH	—	—	—	Share Brokers.

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WM. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June 1914.

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For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

(N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.)

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914.

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Silver ... \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

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MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " "

" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:—Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE:—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$25,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS ... \$12,000,000

(Gold) \$7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 12th May, 1915.

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1912.)

Authorized Capital ... \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$18,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI, NANKING, CHINKING, YANGSHOW, WUSHI, WUKU, ANKING, TATUNG, TINKIANGPO, SOOCHOW, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, NANCHANG, TIENTSIN, PEKING, TONGTUNG, LUANCHOW, TUNGCHOW, HAIKOW, HANGKOW, WENCHOW, SHACHIN, CHIAHIN, LANCHOW, HUCHOW, NINGPO, KAIKANG, CHANGTUNG, SHYANG, LOHO, CHOWKUN, TAIKUN, CHOWKUN, TUNGCHOW, LINCHOW, LINTUNG, TIENTSIN, YIKHUI, HUIMING, CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, CHIAUW, TUNGCHOW, FOOKCHOW, CHANGCHOW, KIRIN, MUKDEN, NEICHOW, DAIKUN, HARBIN, TAIKUN, TIENTSIN, CHINGHAI, ANKING, CANTON, KUEIKANG, PEKING, KUEIKANG, SHYANGCHOW, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home exchange.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914.

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BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... Yen 10,000,000

Reserve Funds ... Yen 3,970,000

President: KAZUYOSHI YAGI, Esq.

Vice-President: KOTARO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

IKEMOTO SADA, Esq.

KYOKORO YAMAMOTO, Esq.

SHINGO MYHARA, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Akita, Kagi, Makung, Taihoku, Amoy, Kanton, Keelung, Oosaka, Taitung, Canton, Keelung, Shanghai, Taitung, Fookchow, Kiating, Singapore, Tientsin, Gikan, Kobe, Shinkai, Tientsin, Hongkong, London, Swatow, Tokyo.

LONDON BANKERS: PARR'S BANK, YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Correspondents at: Chienan, Cheonan, Dairen, Fusan, Hailu, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Samarang, Seoul, Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 3, DES VEAUX ROAD.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1915.

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)

Paid-up Capital ... Fl. 19,907,900 (£1,659,000)

Reserve Fund ... Fl. 7,765,500 (£647,135)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS: THE WILLIAMS & WATSON BANK, SWISS BANK CORP.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager.

17, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1914.